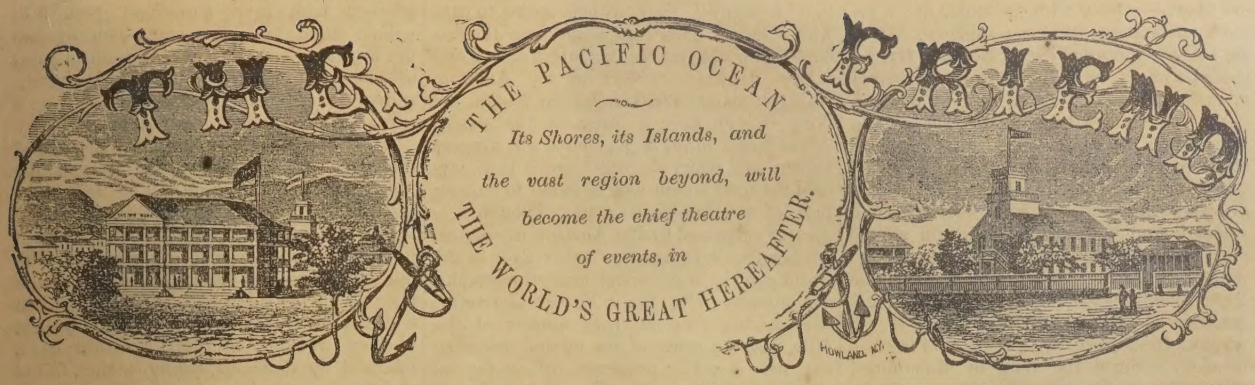

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THE FRIEND.
SEPTEMBER 1, 1881.

AN APPEAL FOR $50,000.

After some weeks of deliberation, repeated visits to the premises, several meetings of the Trustees, and examination of architect's plans and specifications, the Trustees have *unanimously* decided to appeal to the friends of the college here, and in the United States, for a building fund of $50,000, to be raised prior to January 1, 1882. One fifth of the amount—$10,000—is already in the Treasurer's hands. The Report annexed we commend to the careful perusal of our readers. The present condition of the buildings renders this action of the Trustees a matter of absolute necessity. They suggest that the friends of the college now contribute to this Building Fund, and that they at an early date signify the amounts they are willing to give. At the last meeting of the Board, the Hon. Mr. F. Judd and Dr. Damon were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions, although donations may be made direct to C. M. Cooke, Esq., Treasurer. Contributors have varied in their contributions from $1 to $5,000. Any sum, however small or however large, will be most thankfully received. Now is the time for action; the subject has been fully discussed.

To the Board of Trustees of Oahu College:—The Committee to whom was referred the matter of examining, considering, and reporting the most desirable plan at present for the improvement of the college property, and to meet the demand of the near future, respectfully report as follows:

They have several times visited and inspected the buildings of the institution at Punahou, and find them generally in great need of repair or replacement.

The school building is now in a very fair state of repair, but its usefulness can perhaps be increased if the plan below shall be adopted.

The two main stone dwellings, so far as walls are concerned are in good condition, but the connecting adobe one-story structure, the three wings and the kitchen department are in a deplorable state of decay, and must soon receive very extensive repairs, if not be almost rebuilt. They may last for some time longer, but their old-time usefulness is very nearly departed. In addition to this, their appearance is such as to do positive discredit to the school.

To restore the buildings on their present plan, to a good condition, must cost several thousand dollars, and at the completion of such repairs, we shall have then nothing but low, small rooms for any purposes, and for that of culinary and dining-room more especially, positively insufficient.

It appears evident, therefore, that the time has arrived when something must be done in the line of building if we would have the school retain its foremost position and take a still higher position in the future.

Several plans have been presented and discussed by your Committee, but that which seems on the whole most advisable, and which they unanimously recommend, is the erection of a three-story brick or stone building filling the space between the present two stone dwellings but considerably wider, as will appear more fully by plans and drawings herewith submitted.

Such a building will be of size sufficient to contain a commodious dining-room, library, and music parlor; with some minor offices besidse dormitories.

It will contain space for several good, well ventilated sleeping rooms, and should be built with reference thereto.

Hence your Committee recommend, that the public should be invited to contribute the sum of $50,000, for the erection and completion of a building as above described.

W. R. Castle,
S. B. Dole,
Sam. C. Damon.

Honolulu, August 8th, 1881.

☞ A few days since we received a Circular setting forth the excellent advantages of the Misses Herrmann's school for young ladies, in Stuttgart, Germany. It was forwarded by one of our Island young ladies, Miss Lottie Alexander, who is studying music in Stuttgart. She highly commends this school for young ladies who may be going from the Islands to Europe for an education. The musical advantages in Stuttgart are first-class.

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD—No. 56

EASTWARD AND HOMEWARD, NO. 5.

A FEW DAYS IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA—A CITY OF THE PRESENT.

On reaching Alexandria we were obliged to undergo certain formalities connected with the quarantine which, though continued for a few hours only, were not altogether agreeable, and which imparted to our entrance upon classic Egyptian soil rather an undignified character. There had been some excitement some months since in the Orient in reference to the pest which appeared at Bagdad for a time, and which led to a quarantine in certain ports of all passengers coming from Syria. But the danger seemed to be long past when we reached Alexandria, so that some or our victimized number were prone to think that the numerous officials and Government servants found the quarantine fees which are levied upon each new arrival sufficient inducement for prolonging the quarantine beyond its due time. At all events, they found it necessary to fumigate most carefully our luggage. But, after countless preliminaries and endless "red tape," we were allowed to go forth just as the sun was sinking in the hot west, and the soft, balmy Egyptian night was coming on—glad enough of the welcome which the bright, busy modern city of Alexandria seemed to offer us. From Palestine to Egypt is an agreeable journey by sea, quickly over. In Jaffa we took the French steamer, which brought us in a short time, with a day's stay at Port Said, to Alexandria. This latter city is one entirely of the present. The ancient and classic Alexandria exists here no longer—not even in ruins. The imagination must supply the magnificent back ground which the name of this once so proud metropolis suggests. From the days of Alexander the Great, who founded the city 332 B.C., for long centuries it continued to be one of the grandest centers of the ancient world—the connecting link between the Occident and the Orient, the abode of royalty, the home of great men, the cradle of the arts and sciences, the center of important and influential schools of philosophy; rich in priceless artistic collections

and libraries; busy with the eager life of an enormous and prosperous commerce. Here the ancient philosophies of Heathen Greece passed away; here Christianity appeared in various phases of its early development. After Rome and Athens, no city has written its records in more proud and enduring characters than Alexandria. And now this grand old city of the ancients has passed away—vanished like a great and imposing vision. And yet there is here still a busy mart of swarming life, and of no small importance, bearing the same great name which, though sitting loosely upon it like a garment too large for its wearer, is not wholly dishonored by the smaller stature beneath. Since the time of Mohammed Ali, in the early part of this century, the city, which for ages had faded almost out of existence, has begun to attain importance, till it now possesses a population of "upwards of 200,000 souls, including at least 50,000 Europeans. In its palmy days it is said to have numbered more than half a million inhabitants." The site once occupied by the famous "Museum" is now covered by the houses and shops of the modern city. Here was the famous Library of Alexandria, which was destroyed by flames—one of the greatest treasures of the ancient world, lost now forever. It is estimated that there were here collected something like 900,000 volumes. The celebrated obelisks called "Cleopatra's Needles," once sought out here by all travellers, are now to be seen in London and New York. The only remnant of the city of classical times to be seen here is the lofty and imposing column of red granite called "Pompey's Pillar." This stands in the outskirts of the modern city, probably near the site of the ancient "Serapium," or Temple of Serapio. It stands in solitary grandeur, as if unconscious of the changes which are going forward here at its base, lost in an absorbing revery. Near its base are fragments of broken Egyptian statues. No attention whatever seems to be paid by the city authorities to the space in which it stands. In the splendid harbor of Alexandria we noticed a very large number of vessels and steamers as we arrived. This was the harbor of the Greeks, called "Eunostos," or harbor of those "returning home in safety." There was also in their time another harbor lying further to the east, now almost unused. Between these runs a long body of land, now covered with the houses of the city. Near here was placed a famous lighthouse on the small island of "Pharos."

I chanced to be in Alexandria at the time of the Greek Easter, and the city wore a most animated appearance. The Mohammedans seemed to be enjoying some festival at the same time. Along the canals there were booths erected, and music and dancing and merrymaking of all kinds occupied the lower classes. The city is so thoroughly Europeanized that it seems like some modern Italian or French town with colonists from Egypt and Greece. The shades of Alexander, of Cleopatra, of Hypatia, revisiting their old homes, would be at a loss to know where they were.

THE GREEN DELTA OF THE NILE.

The crown of glory of Egypt is still, as it has been for innumerable ages, the *Nile*, that wonderful river, which seems to care with a sort of conscious tenderness for this land and people set in the midst of hot and sandy deserts. "Next to the Amazon, which is about 4 000 miles in length, the Nile is the longest river in the world. About 3,300 miles of its course are already known, and when its true source is discovered, the total length will be found to surpass that of its American rival. Though it is greatly surpassed by the Amazon in volume, neither the latter nor any other river in the world can vie in historical and ethnographical interest with the "Father of rivers." The discovery of the true sources of the Nile, and the cause of its annual overflow are two scientific problems, which for upwards of 2.000 years European scholars labored to solve, while the Egyptians themselves regarded the river as a deity, and its origin and properties as the most sacred of mysteries, to be revealed to the curious spirit of man only when he should have quitted this earthly scene." The Nile and the Pyramids are unique, and those travellers who are privileged to visit Egypt cannot fail to be greatly impressed on seeing them for the first time. Here, in lower Egypt, there is no "mountain gloom or mountain glory," only the vast sweep of one great plain, which under the magic touch of the beneficent river, which here divides into many arms and channels, springs annually from apparent death to blooming fertile life. The line of the railway from Alexandria to Cairo lies through the central portion of this wonderfully productive region. The traveller is surprised continually by the evidences of a rapidly advancing civilization. The stations are fine structures, and the travelling accommodations compare favorably with those of Europe. Several towns lie along the route taken by the railway. At Santee, a beautifully situated city on the Nile, are held annual fairs which are celebrated throughout Egypt. Prof. Ebers, of Leipsic, (whose charming books—half history, half romance—should be read by all) says of the Delta "all the cereals grown in ancient times still flourish here, and the slender palm still waves its fruit laden crown beside the less fragrant sycamore, with its slender umbrageous foliage. The cotton plants are successfully cultivated where the soil is well irrigated, and form extensive plantations of underwood bearing a profusion of yellow, red, and white blossoms, which somewhat resemble wild roses. Vineyards are rare, but they sometimes occur in the northern part of the Delta, the plants being trained on the trellis work which we often see represented in the paintings of the ancient Egyptian tombs. The water-wheels are turned by buffaloes and donkeys, or sometimes by camels or by steam. The canals are flanked with embankments to protect the fields from inundation, and the paths on the banks are enlivened with strings of camels, donkeys with their riders, and men, women and children on foot. From a distance the villages look like round, grey hillocks, full of openings, and around them rise dovecots and palm trees. On closer examination we distinguish the mud huts, huddled together on rising ground, where they are safe from inundation. Many of these hamlets are adorned with very handsome groups of palms, while the minarets which overtop the larger villages and towns seem to point as devoutly to heaven as our Gothic church-spires."

CAIRO—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The principal city of northern Egypt and the home of the Khedive, is Cairo, on the right bank of the Nile. The few days spent here, in the midst of this busy and curious Eastern city, were filled with most interesting and agreeable experiences. The hot winds from the desert which had been blowing during the week before my arrival had died away, giving place to the loveliest of May weather, brilliant, beautiful days, followed by delicious, balmy nights, full of that fragrance and poetry which seem the peculiar prerogative of these star-lit silences, set in between the glittering splendor of summer days, in southern countries. Some traveller, who entered fully into the spirit of this quaint, richly colored city, has given his impressions very vividly, and you may gain something of an idea of the same from his own picturesque wording: "What makes Cairo so romantic and novel is the contrasts of barbarous and civilized scenes and incidents it presents, which forcibly strike and interest even the most utterly blase European, and which recur in every department and phase of life in this Arcadian capital of the desert, and indeed throughout all Egypt. Cairo may be compared to a mosaic of the most fantastic and bizarre description, in which all nations, customs and epochs are represented; a living museum of all imaginable and unimaginable phases of existence, of refinement and degeneracy, of civilization and barbarism, of knowledge and ignorance, of paganism, Christianity and Mahommedanism. In the Boulevards of Paris and on London Bridge I saw but the shadow, and at Alexandria the prelude only of the Babel of Cairo, to which the Roman or Venitian Carnival is tame and common-place. These marvellous scenes cannot fail to strike every one, and particularly the uninitiated newcomer, most forcibly. In order to enjoy them thoroughly, one cannot help wishing for eyes behind as well as before, and for the steady power of forcing one's way possessed, by the camel of burden." Unfortunately however, for artists and tourists, Cairo is fast losing its picturesque character. All the improvements of our modern civilization are fast being introduced here. The dark, mysterious lanes, with their bordering houses, profusely ornamented with Oriental carvings, are giving way to broad Parisian Boulevards, shaded by avenues of trees. Modern shops and houses are taking the place of the gorgeously colored and picturesque Bazaars and palaces which were once the pride of Cairo. There are great hotels for the crowds of strangers from Europe and America, who flock here every winter to avoid the cold of the north. There are public gardens, and theatres, and Gothic churches and schools, and almost everything else you would find in Europe. But, nevertheless there is still a great deal of old Cairo left, and this is strangely interesting. Scattered through the city are some celebrated mosques, two or three of them being the most beautiful specimens in existence of

Arabian architecture. The "Mosque of Sultan Hassan," now falling to decay, is a magnificent structure, and, though in partial ruin, delights the eye by the superb symmetry of its vast proportions, by the exquisite beauty and delicate finish of its wondrous carvings and traceries. Of a comparatively recent date is the "Alabaster Mosque" of Mohammed 'Ali, in the Citadel, rising splendidly above the city. The effect of its vast, dim, carpeted interior, where a few of the "Faithful" may always be seen, and of its great, open court, one mass of alabaster, is exceedingly fine. Cairo is one of the strongholds of Islamism, which still rules with such a mighty power here at the East. Here may be visited an immense University where some 11,000 students from all parts of the Mohammedan world, are instructed by a large body of Professors or *Sheiks*, in the principles and tenets of Islam. Among them are men from remote regions, and of most fanatical devotion to their creed. The tombs of the Kaliphs and of the Mamelukes are "cities of the dead," vast collections of mosques and tombs which have been reared during past centuries, but now neglected. Here may be seen some most striking and beautiful buildings. Scattered through the city are numerous and oftentimes beautiful palaces, and gardens of the Khedive and Pashas, which testify to the great wealth of their owners.

No one visiting Cairo should fail to see the "Museum of Egyptian Antiquities" at Bulak, one of the suburbs of the city. On entering the pleasant garden before the museum, one will be struck by the simple and yet singularly appropriate monument recently erected to the memory of M. Mariette, the distinguished French archaeologist and enthusiastic and successful discoverer and explorer, to whose exertions the existence of this museum is mainly due. He died only a few months since. There is something singularly appropriate in the position of his tomb. It is a huge sarcophagus in the ancient Egyptian style, and marked only with his name, "*Mariette.*" Above this rises a classic Egyptian figure. Beyond the gardens flows the stately Nile, fringed with palms, and dotted with the quaint sails of the river boats. Near at hand is the museum, with its magnificent collection, which he did so much to rescue from beneath the drifted sands of centuries. The museum is probably the finest of its kind in the world, and is managed with the greatest care and taste. Egyptian art and history for thousands of years may be studied here and amid these groups of solemn and mysterious sphinxes, of Gods, and heroes, and Kings, the Present seems for the moment effaced and the Past lives again. In striking contrast to this picture of ancient Egypt is the carnival-like spectacle which may be studied with no less though different interest on the Shubra Avenue towards sunset. The fashionables of the town, both Mohammedan and Christian drive or ride here daily. The scene, which is sometimes enlivened by handsomely caparisoned camels from the stables of the Khedive, resembles the "corso" of European cities, but is rendered far more picturesque by its Oriental elements. The carriages of the slightly veiled ladies from the houses of the wealthy, and those of the ministers, the consuls, and the merchants, followed each other in gay procession, while the majestic camel stalks moodily amidst the busy throng."

So you will see that Cairo is a meeting point for the Orient and Occident. Here Christianity has begun its good work. But Mohammedanism is still the great power which moulds the lives and thoughts of the vast majority of the people. The present Khedive, still a young man, seems to be progressive. His father, now deposed and in exile in Italy, did much to spread the advantages of civilization in his capital and country. But much, very much remains here to be done. May the day soon come when the yoke of this present degrading religious system shall be lifted from the people, and they enter into all the benefits and blessings of our enlightened Christianity!

THE PYRAMIDS AND THE SPHINX.

The most interesting excursion from Cairo, is to the Pyramids. Yesterday I visited, with the Rev. Mr. Park, a son of Rev. Professor Park, of Andover, the ruins of ancient Memphis, and the wonderful Apis-tombs, at Sakara, a day full of interest.

We started early this lovely morning for the Pyramids just as a new sun was gilding the minarets of the city and while its beautiful gardens lay still in moist shades. Our bright-eyed and quick-witted "donkey-boys" amused us with their observations and remarks as they trotted along beside us, apparently never wearied by their exertions. The Pyramids may be seen distinctly from Cairo, and form a stately addition to the landscape. After crossing the splendid iron bridge spanning the Nile, we struck off down heavy tree-fringed avenues lying amid golden fields of grain, and in two hours and a little more, were at the base of the "great Pyramid," which loomed up like a great mountain before us. We were besieged immediately by a shouting company of the "Bedouins of the Desert," who "do the honors" of the Pyramids by a sort of hereditary right Promising them a sufficient "Baksheesh," that all potent charm of the East, we were soon mounting up the rocky sides of the huge pile. What a journey! Once you will try it but never more than once. And yet you will never regret having made the effort. One Arab had my right hand and another my left and every now and then came another to our assistance. It was a testing of every individual joint and muscle of the body. But at last the summit was reached and we were amply repaid for all the exertions which we had made. An old Arabian physician of Baghdael, once said: "*Everything fears time, but time fears the Pyramids.*" The truth of this statement you abundantly feel on gazing on these stupendous piles, which have stood for thousands of years, the most ancient structures formed by human hands. The view from the summit of the "Pyramid of Cheops," the only one ascended by travelers, is most striking and beautiful. On one side the glorious sweep of golden-brown and emerald-green fields, with the glittering, silvery line of the river, and the minarets and towers of the city beyond. On the other side the gloomy, sun-scorched sands of the Libyan desert, stretching away like some vast ocean to unknown shores beyond. On its edge rise other Pyramids as a barrier between its death and desolation and the ever returning life of the Delta. We rest for a few moments when once safely down from our giddy ascent and then enter the narrow passage leading to the heart of the great Pyramid. Outside was dazzling sunlight here is a gloom as of night. We crouch and bend into all kinds of undignified shapes, so low are the passages. We cling close to our Arabs for fear of falling off into some unknown depths into this darkness which can be felt. which our torches cannot pierce. The air is close and hot. There is a rustling of bat's wings. Above us is the weight of countless tons of massive stone. But at last we find ourselves in the heart of the Pyramid, in the "King's Chamber," and see the empty sarcophagus, that mute testimony to the object of this great structure. Then once more return to life and day, we visit the colossal figure of the sphinx half-buried away amid drifting sands, and huge temples and tombs near at hand. And this I tell you in hurried words that you may know of what I shall find material to talk when there is more time than now.

AN ANCIENT MONUMENT.

We found time, during our stay in Cairo, to go out to the site of the ancient city of Heliopolis, or On. Here still stands in the midst of the grain fields, one solitary obelisk upon which Moses might have gazed wondering at its antiquity. And another excursion, full of interest, was to the necropolis of Sakara, near the ancient Memphis. Here are the famous Tombs of Apis, the Sacred Bull of Egyptian worship. The gigantic sarcophagi placed in the gloomy niches hewed out of of the solid rock are more the work of Titans than of men. Near these are countless tombs some of them marvelously preserved. The walls are covered with frescoes fresh and bright as if laid on yesterday. Where Memphis, one of the grandest and proudest cities of antiquity, once stood are now waving groves of palms and native villages. Near the roadside lies a huge statue of Ramses II, too large to be taken away, or else we would not have found it here. It is the property of the British Museum. Some day even this may go and perhaps a little later on we will not know where great Memphis stood.

FARTHER EASTWARD.

These few lines, which I am now sending you, were partly written on the rolling waves of the Indian Ocean and partly in the scanty time offered me since my arrival in Bombay. To keep the links of travel together, let me say that from Cairo I came by rail to Suez, through the "land of Goshen," bordering the desert, where the children of Israel labored under their Egyptian taskmasters, for so many long, weary years. Suez has become an important point since the completion of the canal, which is proving so eminently successful. M. de Lesseps has recently visited Suez and Port Said, in company with the Khedive. It is to be hoped that he may live to conduct to a successful completion his Panama Canal scheme and that the Pacific Ocean may gain as much from it, as the Indian Ocean

has from the Suez Canal. Near Suez—it is probable that the host of the children of Israel, with Moses at their head, passed through the Red Sea. It was a fascinating occupation to watch the misty line of the opposite shore of Arabia Petra, and to think of all the mighty wonders there wrought. Here they sang their song of Triumph, here waters gushed forth from the smitten rock, here shone the fiery cloud by night and floated as a beacon guide by day. Unfortunately the mists and clouds covered the mountains of the Peninsula of Sinai as we sailed down the Red Sea, so that the great and sacred mount was veiled from us. From Suez, taking the good Italian steamer *Sumatra* of the Rubattin's line, we steamed down the Red Sea, to Aden, a British garrisoned settlement on the south coast of Arabia. Here a halt of a few hours was made. The sunset died slowly away in rosy light—just as we came to anchor. The sharp peaks of the Arabian coast were tinted in tenderest hues of violet and blue. A great silver moon came up to keep us company during the pleasant evening we spent on shore. Then onward, in straight course across the Indian Ocean to Bombay, without a suggestion of storm or tempest. And now a few days are being spent in this busy, beautiful city, preparatory to leaving by overland route for Calcutta. My next letter to you will be colored by the enthusiasm which this wonderful Eastern Empire awakens.

FRANK WILLIAMS DAMON.

Bombay, India,
May 19th, 1881.

P. S.—CALCUTTA INDIA, June 7th, 1881.

You see I have safely crossed the great peninsula of Hindustan, and am now on the Eastern coast. It is just three weeks to-day since I reached Bombay, and they have been three busy and interesting weeks. But I have only time to tell you that I met the King and his party in the very heart of India. It was at Mogul Serai, near Bernares. We had only a short time together, but you can judge how pleasant it was to meet the party. The King, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Judd, were all looking well, and seemed to be enjoying their trip very much. I am sorry they were obliged to travel through India so hurriedly, leaving so many interesting places unseen. They are leaving Bombay to-day for Egypt. Mr. Armstrong gave me an Island paper; but in changing trains I lost it, I fairly mourned for it, for it is so long since I had home news; my last dates were in February, which I received in Jerusalem.

REV. DR. N. W. CONKLING, pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, New York, has been remarkably fortunate. It is said that a wealthy Episcopalian widow, who became interested in his preaching, sent him, his wife and daughter to Europe, paying all the expenses of the trip. On his return he found that she had bought and furnished a mansion for him at a cost of $70,000, and not content with that, she presented Mrs. Conkling $100,000 in government bonds.

MR. HALLENBECK'S MISSION—IN HONOLULU.

Some months ago the Y. M. C. A. invited Mr. Moody to visit this city, and labor as an Evangelist. On account of engagements elsewhere he could not come. An invitation was then extended to Mr. Hallenbeck, who belongs to the same class of lay preachers, and who had labored with Mr. Moody. He arrived unheralded in the early part of August, and, after conferring with our Temperance Committee and others, he commenced his labors in Fort Street Church, Sabbath evening, August 14th, and has continued them for two weeks. These meetings have all been numerously attended. In addition, Sabbath afternoons, at 3 P. M., there have been meetings at the Lyceum, also a woman's prayer meeting every afternoon at Fort Street Lecture Room. In addition to the evening meetings in the large audience room above, there have been meetings of enquiry in the rooms below. In order that our readers may form a correct and satisfactory idea of the nature of these meetings, and the topics discusseed, we present the following list of subjects upon which Mr. Hallenbeck has spoken during the past two weeks :—

Sunday, Aug. 14th.—His own Experience.
" 15th.—How do Men become Drunkards?
" 16th.—How to approach Drinking Men.
" 17th.—What is Gospel Temperance?
" 18th.—The way of Transgressors is Hard.
" 19th.—Faith.
" 20th.—No Service Sat. evening.
" 21st.—A. M. Where art thou? P. M. Love.
" 22d.—God seeking the Sinner.
" 23d.—The Sinner seeking God.
" 24th.—Excuses.
" 25th.—No Difference.
" 26th.—Glad Tidings. Good News.
Meetings still continued.

Our limits will not allow the very briefest report of these fifteen and more addresses. It has been our privilege to be present on every occasion when Mr. Hallenbeck has spoken. We can truly bear our honest testimony to the earnest, warm-hearted and effective manner and style of these addresses. Every hearer, old and young, friend and enemy, seeker and scoffer, must feel that the speaker is in earnest and fully believes the solemn truths to which he has given utterance. Many, but we do not pretend to say how many, have been savingly impressed, and testify that they are resolved, God helping, to lead a new life. He has earnestly brought Gospel truth to bear upon the mind, so that many Christians have been revived, backsliders reclaimed, and impenitent sinners converted. The subject of Temperance, and the Gospel have been presented, aptly illustrated by Bible references and solemn appeals, while hearers of all classes have been earnestly entreated to abandon their sins, and enter upon a new life. Many have done so. To express the idea fully the ice has been thoroughly broken up. The formal, reserved and distant style of Christian intercourse has given place to a cordial and earnest style of Christian intercourse and Christian work. Christians are aroused, and are engaged in active labors to second the teachings of the Evangelist. It is earnestly hoped that which has been experienced is only as the drops of a more plentiful shower. This good work it is to be hoped will spread all over the group, and not cease until the whole Island community is permeated with the Gospel element, and Temperance principles.

MONTANO'S VOLCANIC PHOTOGRAPHS. — During the eruption, our enterprising photographer, Mr. Montano, repaired to Hawaii, and there took views in the vicinity of Hilo and at the old crater. They present vivid delineations of the present state of volcanic action. We are glad to learn that he has found a ready sale for a large number of these views. Unmounted they can be forwarded by mail, and will convey to those abroad, some of the features of the most noteworthy volcanic eruption of this age. Only think of it, commencing last November and flowing in one steady stream nearly sixty miles direct for the town and Bay of Hilo, and when supposed about to overwhelm the beautiful town of Hilo and fill up the Bay, stopping at a point less than one mile from the town! The people have prayed that God would interpose and spare the town, and now they are giving thanks for their signal deliverance. Who dare say, God has not heard and answered their prayers? Read the 104th Psalm: "He looketh upon the earth, and it trembleth; he toucheth the hills and they smoke. I will sing unto the Lord as long as I live."

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—Unintentionally, on the part of the Committee to whom was assigned the compilation of the late "General Catalogue of Oahu College," Mrs. Mills' name was printed as a "Matron and assistant in teaching" whereas a far more appropriate designation would have been, "Mrs. Mills, Associated with the President and teaching Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, English Literature, and lecturing upon Milton's Paradise Lost, etc., etc." Her efficiency and ability need no commendation at this late date, for we can truly say in print, what we have often said in private, no other lady west of the Rocky Mountains has done more for the cause of education in this part of the world. What Mary Lyons has done for the East, Mrs. Mills is now doing for the West, including the Hawaiian Islands.

Donations to Colleges in U. S.

It is refreshing to read late papers from the United States, and learn how generously the friends of education are contributing to Schools, Colleges and Universities:

D. O. MILLS, of San Francisco, gives $75,000 to endow a Professorship in the University of California.

JOHN R. BUCHTEL, of Akron, Ohio, gave $75,000 additional to the Buchtel College of Akron, making his gift nearly $200,000.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK—who in all matters of this sort has the earnest sympathy of his wife—has given in all toward the endowment of the Northwestern Presbyterian Seminary, at Chicago $225,000.

GEORGE I. SENEY, President of the Metropolitan Bank, N. Y. City, gives $50,000 to Emory College, of Oxford, Ga.

GEORGE B. BABCOCK, of Plainville, N. J., who recently gave $30,000 to Alfred University, N. Y., has given $10,000 to Wilson College, at Wilson, Wis.

The following table shows the increase of endowments of the New England colleges during the past year: Harvard, $500,000; Yale, $250,000; Amherst, $75,000, Tufts, $120,000; Smith, $43,000; Dartmouth, $110,000; University of Vermont, $50,000; Wesleyan, $100,000; Colby, $30,000; Total $1,278,000.

MRS. J. S. HERRICK, of Ironton, Wis., has given the sum of $10,000 to Beloit College, for the erection of an astronomical observatory.

The Chinese Students.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., T., July 26. — The *Leader* to-morrow, will contain an interview with Tsu Soon Kee, an attache of the Chinese embassy at Washington. He says that the Chinese students withdrawn from America will be sent to England, France and Germany. They number 100. The Chinese government will hereafter educate students in Europe and China, where military and naval schools are being established. The inference drawn by the interviewer is that the Chinese Government fears the progressiveness of American institutions. Tsu Soon Kee says the new embassy, headed by Jum Ssaa Roo, will go to Washington in December.

☞ Few men suspect—perhaps no man comprehends—the extent of the support given by religion to every virtue. No man, probably, is aware how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become without the belief in a God; how palsied would be human benevolence were there not the sense of a higher benevolence to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and with what a fearful crash it would sink into hopeless ruin, were the ideas of a Supreme Being, of accountableness, and of a future life, to be uttely erased from every mind. —*Dr. Channing.*

MARRIED.

DILLON—SLOSS—Married in Honolulu, August 28th, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr EDWARD DILLON to Miss ISADORA SLOSS, both of Honolulu, but late of San Francisco.

PEN—MOI—Married at Chinese Church, by Rev. S. C. Damon, August 4th, C. YUNG PEN to S. SE MOI.

CANAVAN—SHAW.—At San Jose, Cal., July 26th, by the Rev. Mr. Jewell, E. T. CANAVAN, of this city, and nephew of General E. Canavan, of Stockton, Cal., to Miss ADA A. SHAW, of San Jose, California.

JACOBSEN—JOHANESEN—At Koele, residence of Mr. Gibson, island of Lanai, on the 14th August by Judge Solomona Kahoohalahala; JULIUS JACOBSEN of Drammen, Norway, to MISS ANNA JOHANESEN of Christiana, Norway. Bride and groom both recent arrivals per Musca. The wedding was the occasion of a feast, prepared under the superintendence of Mrs. Hayselden, in which a large assemblage of the natives of the island took a joyous part.

HINMAN—COLEMAN—On board the U. S. S. Lackawanna, on the 8th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop of Honolulu, assisted by the Rev. T. Blackburn, M. A., T. H. HINMAN, Esq., Paymaster, U. S. N., to Miss MOLLIE COLEMAN.

By permission of Captain Gillis, and contrary to the usual practice of war-ships, a cabin suite was placed at the disposal of the fair young bride, who was thus enabled to accompany her husband on his homeward voyage. Paymaster Hinman is the son of Chief Justice Hinman of Ohio, and nephew of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, claimed by his party to have been elected President of the United States.

DEATHS.

LEVY—In Honolulu, August 21st, Mr. JOHN M. LEVY, aged 66 years, leaving a wife and daughter to mourn his death.

GRAHAM.—Died August 28th, 1881, TALBOT HALL, infant son of Robert H. and Lizzie G. Graham, aged 15 months and 4 days.

"And thou, that brighter home to bless,
Art passed in all thy loveliness."

Henry C. Clench, for many years the real estate manager of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, died yesterday of Bright's disease at his late residence, No. 143 West Forty-third-street. Mr. Clench was born in Devonshire, England, and was 43 years old. He came to this country over 20 years ago. When the civil war broke out he volunteered in the Army, and was an officer in the conflicts of the peninsula. He retired from active service with the rank of Major. He was a great reader, and always took a deep interest in literature and art. His funeral will take place this afternoon from his late residence, where Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13. G. A. R., will pay their last tribute of respect to his memory.—*New York Times*, June 27.

[The deceased was eldest brother of Miss L. E. Clench residing in Alakea Street.]

BROWN.—In Honolulu, Aug. 9th, JANE S. BROWN, wife of CAPT. JOHN H. BROWN, aged 44 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

July 31 - R M S S Zealandia, Chevalier. fm S Francisco.
Aug 1--Br bk Lady Lampson, Marston, 14 days from S F
Aug 6--Am bktne Eureka, Emerson, San Francisco.
7—Am bktne Klikitat. Robinson, Port Gamble.
8—P M S S City of New York, Cobb, fm S F
8—Ger bk Hammonia, Weller, Hong Kong.
9—Am bk Buena Vista. Calhoun, Port Gamble.
12—Am bktne Ella, Brown, San Francisco.
Aug 12—Am bk Ella, Brown, 17 days from San Francisco
17—Am bk W H Dimond, Houdlett, fm S F via Kahului
19—Am bk Camden, Swanton, 24 days from Port Townsend.
Aug 23—Am bk H W Almy, Freeman, 17 days fm S F
24 Br bk Suffolk, Byford, — dys fm London via St Michaels

DEPARTURES.

July 28—Am bg Hazard, San Francisco.
Aug 6—Hawn bk Kalakaua, Jenks, San Francisco.
8—U S s Lackawanna, Gillis, Hilo.
8—P M S S City of New York, Cobb, Australia.
10—Am schr Anna, McCulloch, San Francisco.
10—Am bk Cheshire, Batchelder, Manila.
11—Br bk Lady Lampson, Marston, San Francisco.
Aug 13—Am bktne Eureka, Emerson, for San Francisco
15—Hawn schr Jenny Walker, for Fannings' Island
18—Am bktne Klikitat, Robinson, Port Townsend
Aug 20—Am bktne Ella, Brown, for San Francisco
22—Ger bk Hammonia, Weller, for Chee Foo, China
22—Am bk Buena Vista, Calhoun, for Pt Townsend.
25—Am bktne W H Dimond, Houdletr, for S F
26—Am bk Camden, Swanton, for Pt Townsend

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco per stmr Zealandia, Aug 1—H Bertlemann, O H Bertlemann, wife and son, Bishop of Oiba. Fathers Leonore and Aubert, Mrs Whitney, Dr Cummings, wife and child, Mrs W O Smith, Miss Bolles, R McKenzie, W H Bailey, wife and 2 children, A Ehlers, P C Jones, Miss Gottenburg, J A Palmer, Mrs Granniss and child, G K Wilder, G C Williams and wife, John Weir, J N Wright and wife, W J Jenkins, E B Wells, Ed Dowsett, C M Cooke and wife, Mrs J M Cooke, Rev W J Larkin, John Moran, A Brown and wife, R Moore, J Duff, wife and 2 children, J O'Reilly, W C Crook, C A. Peterson, F Theal, J S Bishop, Rev Mr Adalaar, J M McGinn wife and child, M Sovan, C Williams, J Ashworth, Mrs Hagerty and 2 children, C Gertz, P Daly, Dan'l Cool, E A Winston, Mrs W H Baily and child, and 7 Chinese.

From San Francisco per Lady Lampson, Aug 1—Mrs C D Kinney and daughter, M M Scott, wife and 2 children, E Maynard, E Weeks, Leopold Welch.

For Royal Roads per Henry Buck, Aug 3—Fred Wiltis, Wm Meyers.

From Hong Kong per Hesperia, Aug 1—734 Chinese (including men, women, and children.)

From Fanning's Island per Jenny Walker, Aug 5—Capt G B Gregg.

For San Francisco per Kale, Aug 4—W Honicke, and 5 Chinese.

For San Francisco per Hazard, July 28—Miss C E McIntyre, H Rudolph, and 2 Chinese.

Per R M S S Zealandia, July 31—Mr and Mrs Alex Bolster and 6 children, Mrs Walker and child, F T Humble, F J Gillibrand, Mr Buhl.

From San Francisco per City of New York, Aug 8—Mrs J P Cooke, Mr and Mrs Schaeffer, Mr and Mrs W A P Brewer, Miss May Richardson, Edwin Harris, M L Hallenbeck, W Haughwout, H H Williams, H F Poor, C A Brown, Miss Severance, Miss Parke, C C Perkins, N Wilcox, E L Marshall, Miss J Deacon, W T May, Capt B T Whitney, E P Mabie, W A Bowen, P C Goodman, Mrs A Blackburn, Capt H Ehlbohn, Mr Richter, Mr and Mrs Rimenschneider, Dr J Mott Smith, W J Lawlor, Mr and Mrs C Glade and 2 children, Miss A Weber, Mr and Mrs J D Spreckles, John Hinds, Mr and Mrs R F Kirk, G W Coffee, A C Sandenham.

For Hong Kong per Hesperia, Aug 6—254 Chinese.

For San Francisco per Kalakaua, Aug 6—Mrs Baily, Misses Baily, Prof Roessler, Mr Bell wife and child, M P Jones, Fred Granniss, Mrs Pinkham and 3 children, L P Dubois, W Bigsbee.

From San Francisco per Eureka, Aug 8—E M Norberg, Henry Fetter, Mrs M E Smith, Peter Ford, George Carter, T Robinson, A Wenner, K Myers, C Greenfield, John Hanson, Matthew Noble, S A Waterbury.

For Australia per City of New York, Aug 8—S Staines, W B Fowler, A B McCausland and 58 in transit.

For San Francisco, per Anna, Aug 10—C Pakrantz, Miss Blakow, J Ralph, W G Poole, J Mitchell, Peter Johnston, F Harboldt, L Dickey, B Burke.

For San Francisco, per Lady Lampson, Aug 11—Geo Stroud.

For San Francisco per Eureka, Aug 13—C C Perkins, H I Telison, John Gill, W D Alexander, wife and 2 children, Jos H Dean, wife and 3 children.

For Port Townsend per Klikitat, Aug 18—R D Cutler, Mr Tregloan, Jos P Rand, A Irmscher.

For San Francisco per Ella, Aug 20—R Levy, Thos Kenney, Jno Gleason, Chas Kenny, F Schauster, R B Colburn, N J Morrissey, and 4 Chinese.

For San Francisco per W H Dimond, Aug 25—Mrs J H Bailey and 2 children, J G Thompson, and wife, A L Mederios, P E McGinney, Jas Robertson.

For Port Townsend per Buena Vista, Aug 19—J R Smith.

From Port Townsend per Rainier, Aug 22—Mr Cutler.

From San Francisco per H W Almy, Aug 22—E T Canavan and wife, Miss Jennie Boyer, Mrs J Howard, Mrs J Finnerty, E Browne, Geo Y Stevens, W J Elleford, Frank Hall, A Ellverton, Ralph Wray, John Finnerty, Jas Sheron, Mrs L Sheron, M Taylor, A P Olson, J Purdy, J H Black, George Davis.

From St Michaels per Suffolk, Aug 25—478 Portuguese immigrants; 205 men, 100 women, 128 children, 45 infants.

MEMORANDA.

Report of R M S S Zealandia, Chevalier, Commander—July 14th 4.45 P M left Sydney; reached Auckland on the 18th, 10 25 P M and sailed 19th at 10.30. Sighted Oahu on the 31st, at 2 P M, and took Honolulu pilot on board at 6 P M same date. Strong head winds met with between Sydney and the New Zealand coast; thence until 25th fine weather and moderate winds, afterwards very strong N E trades and head sea to port.

Report of Schr Anna, Capt McCulloch—Sailed from Aptos, July 13, wind N W light, weather pleasant; arrived in Kahului July 26th, 13 days passage After discharging passengers and freight at Kahului, sailed from there for Honolulu Aug 4, at 10 a m. wind light N E,, and anchored off Honolulu harbor at 7 p m, same date.

Report of P. M. S. S. City of New York, Cobb. Commander—Sailed from San Francisco, July 31st at 2 P. M., discharged pilot at 3 50 P. M. Arrived at Honolulu August 8th, at 4.10 A. M. First day after departure from San Francisco, experienced heavy sea and swell from the N. N. W., remainder of passage fine weather and smooth sea August 6th, A. W. Hogan, a coal passer, died from apoplexy—buried at sea at 7 A. M. the following day.

Report of bark H W Almy, Capt Freeman.—Sailed from San Francisco August 6, wind light NE, sea smooth, pleasant weather, and so continued to port. Arrived off Cocoa Head on the night of the 22nd, and anchored in Honolulu harbor on the 23d.

Report of bk Suffolk, Capt Byford—Sailed from Gravesend, Eng, April 12th, wind light SE, sea smooth, weather pleasant; arrived off the Azore Islands on the 23d of April, but on account of a constant succession of calms and light winds was delayed until the 29th before entering the harbor of St Michaels. After taking on board Portuguese immigrants for Honolulu, sailed from Ponta Delgada, St Michaels, May 14th, Crossed the Equator in the Atlantic in long 32° W, on May 30th: same day signalled Br ship Trinidad, of Greenock, from Newcastle, bound to Java, the Trinidad being then 33 days out, next day signalled the Br stmr ——, bound N. June 1st passed within 15 miles of the island of Fernando de Noranha, a convict settlement off the coast of Brazil. June 16th, in lat 44° S, long 47° W, had heavy gales from S W, accompanied with fierce rain and hail squalls and a mountainous sea, ship behaving nobly; the gale lasted for five days. Off Staten Land on the 23rd of June and rounded Cape Horn on the 24th. Off the Cape we had a constant succession of gales from the W, accompanied with snow and hail storms and were over a week between lat 56° and 58° S and lon 65° and 75° W. Crossed the Equator in the Pacific on the 7th August, and experienced light winds and pleasant weather to port, arriving in Honolulu harbor on the 24th of August, 102 day from St Michaels and 130 days from Gravesend.

During the passage there were 12 births and 8 deaths, and at no time during the voyage was there any case of infectious disease reported amongst the passengers, Of the 8 deaths only two were adults.

Glimpses at Mission Life in Micronesia.

Some weeks ago, a letter of the Rev. Mr. Doane, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Clark, in Boston, was placed in our hands, with the privilege granted that we might make such extracts for our columns as we saw fit. That we have not earlier copied certain paragraphs, has not been for lack of interest, but because our columns, for July and August, have been so crowded with documents relating to educational matters, especially relating to the interests of Oahu College. To meet the demands we have issued two supplements.

This whole subject of missions, in all its branches and details, is one of surpassing importance and growing interest. There is a work now going forward in the remote islands of Micronesia, that equals in importance, anything that may be witnessed in the revivals of Christian lands. God is showing in Micronesia how graciously he can work and save souls by the feeblest instrumentalities. New converts are going forth as successful missionaries, who have only been a short season under the teachings of our American missionaries. Read the simple and touching narration of the Rev. Mr Doane:

"*Uman* rises before us. Anxious forebodings have been laid aside in regard to the brother here; at *Nama* good reports from here and about his work have reached us. But here we are, close into it, anchor dropped and the brother aboard. Soon we learn all, the year past has had its dangers, it has brought to its joys and success in work. We go ashore in time, and lo the change! the shore lined with youth, they flanked by fathers and mothers, and all singing their welcome songs, and ready for the hand shaking, bright youth, but all a year ago wild as the mountain deer, fleeing from fright when we landed near their homes. The scene is affecting, as we look into their bright eyes and see the change the Lord has wrought in these wild, savage ones during the year. But it is prophetic of the larger change yet to pass over all the islands of this vast lagoon. Passing from the shore with a rapid hand-shaking, we walk up to the brother's good house he has built, natives helping, sit and eat a few of the really good native oranges abundant on the islands, then pass on to the church, large, well-made, and soon well-filled with natives. Twenty-four have been gathered to take upon themselves the vows of the new life. Some are aged ones. I am surprised to see how well they have taken to the new truths taught by Moses. His experience in work on other islands has been a help to him. But the day has ended, in the morning we must take up our work to organize the new church. We are ashore at an early hour, a large day's work is before us. The candidates are closely examined; they understand what they are about, they answer intelligently. In one point, do we do wrong? all the way along tobacco and the pipe have been laid aside; shall we here organize a church with this habit allowed to work evil all through the field? Six cling to the habit, they are asked to wait till another time, when they will see the evil of this matter as the others do. The twenty-four are accepted and baptized, with two deacons ordained to their work. And thus a new church has been planted here, a powerful help to the brother in his work, to exert a mighty influence over all the islands. But we must hasten on, the brother's goods passed to him, the supply limited as with others, but he has a fertile island to gather from, not a coral reef. At once they who are to come to Christ are put to the work of giving, and we gather up the monthly contributions, shells and mats. Books and slates have been sold, this pay to is gathered up, the coin mainly shells, and slates and books replace those sold. What a quickening to the mind is this new life! The work of Moses opens well and he thinks prophetic of all *Ruk*. Will Christian friends mark the sequence of a few events? In the May *Herald* is a notice, "Prayer asked for a blessing on the opening work in the *Mortlock Island* and *Ruk*." About that time the life of this brother was in danger. Sickness had broken out upon the island, many died. The people were excited, accused him as the author, and a high chief came to kill him. But with a friendly talk with Moses and prayer, he sees his wrong position, and instead of killing *remains to pray*, and *asks himself for a teacher*. Was not that request heeded, the prayer offered for *Ruk*? We think so, for the Lord has been blessing and keeping the brother, and we all see, as he wrote me, '*Ruk* is shaken all through and through.' O, Christian friends, pray on, pray long. It is necessary the brother accompany us to locate the two men we have with us. We are all aboard the Star, and sail for *Uole*. This is the second of the islands of the lag on, both as to size and population. We reach there late in the afternoon, but time enough to take boat to go ashore with, to invite the high chief who has asked for teachers, aboard the Star. A large crowd await us; but a larger one, women and children mostly, have fled to the hills for protection; we see them looking down upon us from behind trees and clumps of bushes and rocks. But this will be only the fear of the moment, another year those little hands and lips will be singing and clapping us a welcome ashore. The high chief receives us, gathering about his chief men, old and young. But none are armed, the friendly presence of Moses assures them we too are friendly. He is asked to receive teachers, his reply and that of his people is 'yes;' to build the dwellings, 'yes;' the church, 'yes;' all respond 'yes.' But this is only a prelude, in the morning he will visit the Star. The chief comes in the morning, he is delighted with the vessel, and we all return to the shore. The council-house is one of their dingy, illy-made feast-houses. It is simply a shed. Canoes and traps fill up the central part, while the flooring, the earth, covered with cocoanut branches and mats. At the sides, and behind rough partitions of sticks with thatch of leaves tied on, with but little ventilation and less light, the families group, or live, or still more exact *herd*. But for the time we are glad to gather with the chief even here. Prayer is offered, the question of the day before put, with a fuller statement of the reasons of our coming and the nature of our work, the character of the vessel, and the character of the brother and sister we wish to leave. All is received with a hearty, affirmative 'yes,'—to care for the teacher and his wife, give food, build his house, build a church, the little ones to attend school, to be in fine a friend and father to the ones we leave. 'Yes' again resounds from many lips. Well, the land, the place for the home and church, that to, will it be freely given? The chief shouts 'yes' But where is it? Taking us by the hand he leads us along to a plateau just above the beach, sightly to the Star and lagoon, land fertile, bread-fruit trees and the cocoanut abundant, a charming spot; 'tis accepted and consecrated by prayer. Returning to the feast house we again talk over matters. The teacher and wife are accepted. We gather his few goods in the feast-house in a corner, arrange them as well as we can, haul up a sort of settee for a bunk, spread some mats, and make this the home of Tepit and wife, till a house can be built. It is a dark, unwelcome hole, but the workers cheerfully settle into it, till a better time shall come, and we bid them farewell. A not little interesting part of this visit was the ladies with us, the first ones to land among this people, and a strange sight to the people. It was amusing to see the wives of the chief welcome them. Their influence was for good, impressing the natives more and more of the friendly nature of our visit.

Preparing to Meet God.

If we were expecting a call to go into the presence of some great king on earth, we should prepare to meet him. If we were looking for a summons to appear before a judge and answer a serious accusation brought against us, we should prepare our answer to the charge. If we were about to go to some rich and powerful man to ask a great favor at his hands, we should make preparation for the interview.

But how many there are who never think of preparing to meet their God. They think less of meeting Him than of their earthly master or benefactor. They act towards Him with less respect and concern than towards their fellow-creatures. Yet he is the King of all kings, the Lord of all lords. His sentence will decide our eternal state. It will either raise us to heavenly joy or cast us down to hell. We cannot escape Him, we cannot resist him. We must meet Him, and that very soon. When and how we cannot tell. He may come to meet us in the judgments of His providence, and He will call us to meet Him by the summons of death. Oh, let us then prepare to meet Him! But how? Only in one way can we do so—by believing in His dear Son and seeking acceptance through Him. Then we can meet Him without fear, and say, "This is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save."

Places of Worship.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon, Chaplain, King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching at 11 A. M. Seats free. Sabbath School before the morning service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

FORT STREET CHURCH—Rev. W. Frear, Pastor, corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kaumakapili. District meetings in various chapels at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father Hermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kawaiahao. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Mr. Blackburne, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. English services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the Clergy House at 10 A. M.

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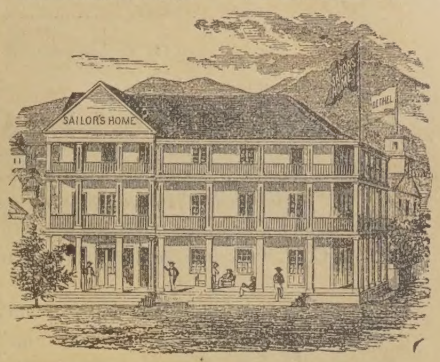

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Honolulu, January 1, 1875. *Manager.*

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AT MR. AND MRS. BURR'S,

10, 11 and 12, Queen Square, W. C.

"I will mention where you may get a quiet resting-place in London. In search of that sort of thing I have in my time, wandered into all sorts of hotels and boarding-houses. But the rattle of the cabs along the pitched-stoned roads has ever come between me and my rest. The quietest and nicest place that I have as yet discovered within easy reach of the sights and sounds of London is Mr. Burr's Boarding-House, 11 Queen's Square, Bloomsbury. There is a home feeling there, a solid comfortableness, an orderly management, and a quiet at night which are all quite refreshing. This latter quality comes from there being no thoroughfare through the square; but the othor good qualities of the establishment are due to the admirable care and attention of Mr. and Mrs. Burr,—Ci.et-la."—*Cheltenham Chronicle*, May 30th, 1876.—11 Queen's Square, W. C. London. [Day or longer.] au2

Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

THIS PAGE IS

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. meets the third Thursday of every month, at the Lyceum, for business and discussion. All interested in Y. M. C. A. work are cordially invited to attend.

Young men and especially those recently arrived in the city, are affectionately urged to attend the Sunday evening prayer-meeting, in the vestry of Fort St. Church, at 6:45 P. M.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

President, Henry Waterhouse; Vice President, Thos. G. Thrum; Secretary, E. Dempsie; Treasurer, C. T. Dillingham.

Reading Room Committee—A. L. Smith, E. Dunscombe, J. A. Magoon.

Editor—Thos. G Thrum, Editor of the 8th page of *The Friend* for this quarter.

Chinese Mission Committee—Rev. S. C. Damon, L. McCully, G. B. Bishop, Rev. C. M. Hyde.

Entertainment Committee—W. W. Hall, A. F. Judd, T. R. Walker, E. Dempsie.

Employment Committee—P. C. Jones, J. B. Atherton, B. F. Dillingnam.

Committee to Visit the Hospital and Prison.—E. C. Damon, S. B. Dole, Rev. A. O. Forbes, Rev. C. M. Hyde, G. C. Lees, H. M. Dow.

Committee of Early Meeting at Fort-street Church—Dr. J. M. Whitney, Amasa Pratt, T. J. Lowry, Rev. S. E. Bishop.

Invitation Committee—W. R. Castle, W. O. Smith, J. D. Tucker, J. A. Cone.

Committee to Visit Shipping and Hotels—A. F. Cooke, John M. Oat, W. A Kinney, J. Shaw, O. B. Thatcher.

Young Men Coming to Honolulu

Are Invited to the Meetings and Fellowship of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Members of the Association will be glad to show kindness to STRANGERS, to introduce them to the fellowship of Christian Churches, to appropriate Christian work, and to Business Companions.

☞ We are pleased to record the change which was suggested in our last issue, in re-establishing the Sunday afternoon meetings, and discontinuing the early evening meetings at the Fort Street Church. This has been brought about earlier than was anticipated, through the arrival of Bro. M. L. Hallenbeck, and from the rich harvest of enquiring souls as the result of his earnest labors, we trust the benefits of the change will more than satisfy us. The meetings at the Lyceum have been very fully attended, and have reached a class of men not generally given to church-going.

☞ Our late Secretary, Mr. W. A Kinney, took his departure by the "City of Sydney" for the States, to continue his law studies at the Michigan University, Ann Arbor. We shall hope to hear from him occasionally during his absence, and trust he will continue in the spirit of Y. M. C. A. work wherever he goes.

"How sweet 'twould be each evening,
If you and I could say,
Good Shepherd we've been seeking,
The sheep that went astray;
Heart-sore, and faint with hunger,
We heard them making moan,
And now with joy returning,
We bare them safely home.
Oh come, let us go and find them,
In the paths of death they roam,
At the close of each day, 'twould be sweet to say,
We have brought some lost one home."

[*Selected.*]

REVIVAL MEETINGS.

Honolulu is enjoying a season of rich refreshing in spiritual things through the earnest labors of Mr. M. L. Hallenbeck, that the strongest-hearted little anticipated; the results, so far, being gloriously beneficial alike to church members and unbelievers. In fact, we know of no time in the history of the Church among the foreign residents at these Islands when the "power of God to convict of sin, of righteousness and of judgement" was so manifest as at the present time through this faithful Evangelist's work, who, though invited a few months since, came unheralded. The meetings have been very largely attended and the deepest interest maintained throughout; and in the testimony and enquiry meetings which have followed each evening's service, the joy and peace that has been experienced in witnessing the Holy Spirit's power is beyond man's ability to express.

Mr. Hallenbeck has a power in illustrating the gospel offers of salvation that is plain and simple, entirely free from theological arguments and interspersed with anecdote and narrative that has been very effective and interesting. The soul-inspiring strains of music and impressive words of the Gospel Hymns, as rendered by a large choir, have imparted a spirit of life and animation that has always been a recognized feature of the Moody and Sankey meetings wherever they have been held.

☞ This department of THE FRIEND has frequently been urgent in pressing invitations upon the young men of this city, and especially strangers, to attend the various Y. M. C. A. meetings, and make themselves known to its officers or members. Of late we have heard much complaint against the churches for the unsocial disposition pervading their members, and their neglect to call upon and welcome strangers to church fellowship; but inasmuch as it is every professing Christian's duty to "let his light shine," it is incumbent on them also to improve their opportunities, and instead of weakening any efforts for good, should help to strengthen any weakness which may be found in our armor.

The fact of persons with letters of dismissal from churches elsewhere coming here and not making themselves known for months, and in some cases years, is a neglect of duty which should hardly be laid at our doors. We trust, however, that any shortcomings which may have been brought to our notice during this period of refreshing, may guard us against further dereliction in this or similar duties.

EXCHANGES.—We would acknowledge the following Y. M. C. A. publications since our last issue: *Monthly Bulletin*, Springfield, Ill.; *Association Record*, Montreal; *Helping Hand*, Portland, Me.; *Monthly Notes*, New Bedford, Mass.; *Weekly Bulletin*, Chicago Ill.; *Association News*, Philadelphia; *Association Monthly*, Schenectady, N. Y.; *Association Record*, Germantown, Phil.; *Monthly Bulletin*, St. Louis; *Monthly Notes*, London, Eng; *Once A Month*, Rome, N. Y., and a copy of the *Australian Sketcher*, of July 2, of Melbourne, containing illustrations of the Association Rooms in that city. We are also favored with a copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Y. M. C. A, as re-organized in San Francisco, Cal, in which we are pleased to see our worthy Hawaiian Consul, H. W. Severance, Esq,, is one of the Trustees.

It is very gratifying to learn from all these sister Associations of the good that is being done in the vineyards of our Lord. It shows us, too, that similar difficulties arise in their course of action that are at times experienced here, and their plans and method of work should be a guide somewhat to us.

☞ Owing to the very successful meetings of Mr. M. L. Hallenbeck, which have been continued regularly every evening—except Saturdays—for the past three weeks the regular monthly meeting of the Y. M C. A., as also the monthly Entertainmen of the Temperance Committee, for August have been deferred.

☞ "Without earnestness no man i ever great or does really great things. H may be the cleverest of men; he may b brilliant, entertaining, popular; but he wil want weight. No soul-moving picture wa ever painted that had not in it the depth o shadow."